the presoners taken at Linu Creek, and also those taken in the engagement on Sunday morning, numbering in all, seventy-six; three having been set to prisoners as follows:

The Rebel Stephene's company as an eccort, in accordance with an order from Gen. Wyman, when early a short distance out. A list of the names of these prisoners will be found below, for which I am indebted to Capt. Swinzler.

By the officers of the two companies referred to the conficers of the fight on Sunday, which occurred at Monday's Hollow.

The Rebel force consisted of about eight hundred men, under whose direct command is not known, but most of them belonging to Col. Johnson's regiment, which, since the accident to that noted officer, has

gomery, son of the captain of that name, found him-aclf without a saber, having lost it, when he dis-charged both of his revolvers, and having nothing with which to reload, and no other weapon of de-fense, he "pitched in" with his fist. One of the prisoners brought in to-day, shows unmistakable marks of violence from this source. At the close of the fight, Capt. Switzler became

At the close of the fight, Capt. Switzler became separated from his company, and soon afterward found himself set upon by three of the Rebels, who, with their guas, were intent on taking his life, by means of clubbing him, their guas being unloaded. As each approached, the captain struck him a blow with the side of his saber, ordering him to surrender. He succeeded in defending himself in this way, until young Montgomery came to his assistance, when all three of the Rebels were taken prisoners.

A warm who is serving Capt. Switzler, as a cook.

A negro, who is serving Capt. Switzler, as a cook, was in the heat of the battle, and behaved with creat bravery. He is said to have killed two men, and taken one prisoner.

A spy from Price's army arrived here early this

morning. He left the rebal camp on Thursday might, and reports that Price was encamped a few males south of Occools, where he intended to make a

A prominent citizen of Laclede County, at the head of 27 other citizens of Laclede, Wobster, and Wright Counties, arrived at the fort yesterday, about noon. These men live in the south-western part of Laclede, the north-east of Webster, and northern part of Wright Counties. They left home an Monday evening, and came on directly toward this place. Their departure from their homes was rather unexpected, even to themselves—for reasons a little peculiar, though amply sufficient. Having heard, upon what they regarded as good authority, that Lebanon was in the hands of Federal troops, the Union citizens, to the number of about 60, immediately assembled and organized a company, in order to ansert their rights and reclaim some of the property that had been taken from them. The company humediately commenced operations by taking several straggling secreta prisoners, and soon recovered a goodly number of their horses from the hands of those who had taken them. They were, in fact, preparing to do things up in their own way, and in a fair way to become once more the possessors of their own soil.

But the seceshers were not to be driven on a case.

ily, and, seeing their danger, sent in all directions for and to put down that impudent Unionists, who dared attempt their own defense. Learning about this attempt their own defense. Learning about this time that Lebanon had not been taken by the Feder since that Lebanon had not been taken by the Federal troops, and knowing that they were likely to be "taken in" by the superior numbers of the secessionists, they dispersed, about half the company reterming to their homes, and the other half started for Rolla, which they reached without interruption, bringing with them several fine secesh horses. On the way they learned from secesh authority that the pebels lost about sixty men killed, and fifty horses in the engagement at Wet Glaze on Sanday morning last.

One of these gentlemen also informs me that he had all gone to Linn Creek, where they intended to give Gen. Wyman a fight. This may be true, or it may not, but will give some ground for the appre-hensions of an attack that are entertained at Linn Creek.

THE WAR FOR TIZ. UNION.

THE RECENT EXTRES IN MISSIBLE

BRILLARY AFFARRAT LINGUESE

A Whole Robel Company Captured.

A Whole Robel Company Captured.

The PERPRICATION HISTORY.

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Companies of the International Control of the Control of the

s ns follows: ). Roberts, Bandit Captula. ). Roberts, Bandit Captula. Division M. S. O.; W

Wm. J. Roberts, Bandit Captuin.
D. L. Lamvel, Captain A. C., Slath Division M. S. G.; W. Carroll, Second Licentenant.
J. M. Cyrus, Forage Stanter.
Printes.—N. Elihon, T. Jackson, W. M. Haon, J. J. Heon, R. D. Ricon, B. Roon, W. P. Gordon, M. J. Hall, H. C. Rich gracen, E. B. Jackson, C. Jackson, R. A. Roberts, D. Monden, E. R. Lovagol, W. M. Thurman, George Carriel, J. W. Coffee, R. Greenville, Stephen English, Bazell Rose, R. W. A. Stephens, P. Razone, N. Gooper, A. T. Bayley, B. E. Ayrea, J. Alitson, J. C. Smider, A. G. Biller, J. Cummins, netorious Sheriff, making a total of 75 new in costs.

men, all told, gaming the vaccory.

Askerd about half an hour.

A short time after the battle, Lieut.-Col. Summers was taken prisoner, after being pursued some distance, by a detachment of Capt. Stephens's company were already on the right, and I ordered Capt. Switzler to join him, flank the enemy, and engage them at any hazard.

join him, fiank the enemy, and engage them at any hazard.

Major Bowen, with two companies of his command, went to the left. I took charge of one company of Major Bowen's cavalry (at his request), and took position in the center, as you found us on arrival. I observed at that time that the enemy was moving to the right. I ordered Capt. Crockett forward, to support them, knowing that they outnumbered us. I then went to the right myself, found that Capts. Switzler and Montgomery had formed a junction, and succeeded in figurating the enemy, and held them at buy. The enemy was commanded by Capts Lorrels, Wright, Thurman, Bell, Fain, and Hawthorn, and were drawn up in line of battle. My two companies threw themselves into line, and were ordered to receive their fire, return it steadily, and then charge with their sabers, and never allow the enemy time to reload their pieces, all of which order was carried out to the letter, with a coolness and determination that evinced true bravery, in both

his horse was shot in twelve places. In this the towns and farms from which they in the form that the form which they is the form of the farms from which they is the form of the farms from which they is the farms from the f attack, Maj. Gavitt had one man killed and ceveral wounded. The infantry having come up, and feeling confident of being attacked by a very superior force, Col. Alexander ordered the command to fall back on more advantageous grounds. As they were withdrawing, they found the enemy were pursuing in force. Col. Alexander then three or four companies in ambush. The remainder then commenced a hasty retreat, and the enemy, supposing a victor close at hand, ran into the ran, and were

McKinstry enforces the strictest discipline, hav-

McKlostry enforces the strictest discipline, having four drills per day. Full confidence in each other was entertained by officers and men. They were extremely anxious for a brush with the enemy.

A MAIL ROUTE REOPENED.

We learn (says The St. Louis Republican) that Gen. Fremont has caused the reopening of the stage route between Tipton and Warsaw, of which Mr. Spalding of the first-named place is the contractor. The occupation of that region by Secession forces caused the coaches to be withdrawn and the mail service to be discontinued on the 12th of June last. It is, we believe, a daily mail route, and the mail. It is, we believe, a daily mail route, and the mails will now pass the two places without obstruction. THE PREMONT INVESTIGATION.

The Republican also says:

"We learn that, in the absence of the Quartermaster, Gen. McKinstry, his chief clerk, Mr. Clements, has addressed a letter to the Congressional Investigating Committee, now in session in this city, tendering them the use of all the books and other documents in the Quartermaster's office, and the testimony of any of the attaches of the office as to all transactions in the department of that public

with the following routh as some as we could seem to the petters, which control for the petters, which control for the petters and the control of the petters and the petters

in the woods, thickets, and bruch, and attacked our main force, doing considerable damage before they were driven from their position. Major Gavitt charged upon them, driving them in every direct on wounding many, and killing three; also, several horses were taken.

In this charge, Capt. Hawkins's Company sustained a severe loss. Lieut. Francis fell from his borse, and was carried off mortally wounded. Several of his men were dangerously wounded, and it is thought will not recover. This company, with but few exceptions, were of raw recruits, never having been under fire before, yet they stood up like soldiers, receiving and giving voiley after voiley. In this attack, Capt. Hawkins received a shot in the knee; his horse was shot in twelve places. In this works and farms from which they have been the return to their once happy, but now desolate homes. With the spoilers driven out or kept in abey-ance, a few mouths will restore the exiled citizens to the towns and farms from which they have been

This banishment of loval citizens simply because they loved their country and its flag, was the first fruit of attempted Secession in Missouri. It may be called the Spring and Summer crop of 1861, while the Fall crop that is just now maturing is of quite a

Deaths, and Martial Law in Cairo.

scouts traversed the country thoroughly, but found sured by an elderly gentleman of undoubted veracity none of the enemy, so that Jeff. Thompson's brava- that the State Prison convicts at Nashville are regudo about the great number of his men, and what he larly drilled, as a select body of that army which is was going to do, particularly with reference to cap- to fight for the right of Harris to hold in chains the turing St. Louis, was mere talk. It is true that, people of Tennessee, whom he has sold to the con-

number, mostly rifled 64s. As a specimen of Ameri- we ought to have them at once. I promised you a can skill, they are a wonderful sight, and we con- chapter on the effect Secession has upon dergymen; gratulate ourselves that we possess them.

It may be of some significance to state that Alexander County, of which Cairo is the county sent, is, with reference to raising troops for the war, the banner county in the whole North, and that it

luded and coerced minions heretofore raised in Ten-From Our Own Correspondent.

Camp Camp, Oct. 19, 1881. | Indeed and coerced minions, herectorors raised in Lennessee, there have been, no doubt, many atrocious The Aleck Scott returned yesterday from a scouting tour to that portion of Missouri which lies nearly midway between this place and St. Louis. She took a great part of 27th Regiment, Illinois. At Chester, our forces went across the country, and as this region is in the vicinity of the Iron Mountain, and the recent scene of the dastardly bridge burning, it was consistently of the dastardly bridge burning, it was replicable to ascertain what forces were there. Our seconds traversed the country thoroughly, but found

when I can get time, I ll give it, with illustrations of a very striking nature.

HOW THE OHIO SOLDIERS WERE RE-CEIVED IN KENTUCKY.

A correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial,

want, more the dissident on the state of the

cealed numbers, and made an attack apon our nearRe-enforcements from the Massachusetts 15th, with
some cavalry under command of Van Allen, were sent
to their aid, Gen. Stone in the mean time passing his
men over with all possible dispatch at Hamilton Island
and at Edwards a Ferry. The eventy appeared in
strong force of 5,000, under command of a Gen.
Evans, with artillery. The contest at this point was
Col. Bakes as affected our army by taking.